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NO. 1.

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# Baby:-:Philatelist.

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A MONTHLY JOURNAL.


Devoted to the Interests  
of Philately.

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I have the agency for a good  
many papers and publica-  
tions, and would be pleased  
to serve you in regard to ad-  
vertising orders. If you  
have not made your arrange-  
ments for the coming year,  
let me take a hand and I will  
save you from 10 to 30 per  
cent. on all advertising. To  
introduce myself, I make this

**OFFER:**

I will for \$1.40 insert a (1)  
one inch advertisement in all  
four of the following papers,  
covering the north, south,  
east, and west respectfully,  
with a *net* circulation of 9,500.  
The Evergreen State Phila-  
telist, covers the west with a  
circulation of 3500. The  
Dixie Philatelist, the south,  
circulation 2000. Seneca  
Philatelist, circulation, 1500,  
covering the east. And last but  
not least the *Baby Philatelist*,  
covering the west, circulation  
1500. Send by money order  
to

**H. F. BEAUMONT, Jr.,**

Box 67, Nashville, Tenn.

Philatelic expert advertising and Sub-  
scription agent and printer.

# The Baby Philatelist.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF PHILATELY.

VOL. I.

FEBRUARY, 1896.

NO. 1

## Our Announcement.

With this issue we launch into the sea of "Philately" this paper, **THE BABY PHILATELIST**, which of course is a baby in age and size, but in regard to matter and benefits it is full grown.

We shall with the aid of our associate editor endeavor to make this paper one of the best aids to a philatelist, yet we shall have notes and articles from other prominent philatelists.

Hoping we may receive your aid in this undertaking, we are

Yours in Philately,  
H. O. SMITH & Co.,  
Publishers.

## The Stamps of War Time.

When the war broke out in 1861 a vast quantity of United States postage stamps were in the hands of the postmasters in the southern states. The postmasters did not suppose that they ever would be called upon to account for them, and for a time they continued in

use, but soon that supply being exhausted something new had to be devised to take their place.

It was then that the people began to resort to the same means that were in vogue throughout the country before the government ever issued stamps—that is, the postmasters of the important cities issued provisional stamps upon their own responsibility. The postmaster of Canton was the first to solve the problem by removing the date line from the old dating stamp and making it read: "Canton, 10, Paid." The stamps of this issue were confined almost entirely to 2, 3, 5 and 10 cent values, the postmaster of Marion, Va., being the only one to issue higher values of the denominations of 15 and 20 cents.

The list of cities which issued provisional stamps was about thirty-one in number and the issues are among those eagerly sought by collectors. Most of them are very coarsely cut and simple dec-

oration, although exceptional examples show elaborate designs, as in the case of the 5-cent envelope issued at Danville, Va., in 1861.

No provisionals were issued by the Richmond postoffice and their issue elsewhere did not meet with the approval of the Confederate Postoffice Department. No effort was made toward issuing a general government issue until September 1861, when the contract to furnish postage stamps was awarded to Noyer & Ludwig, lithographers, of Richmond, Va. The first issue was printed during the fall and winter of 1861 and the spring of 1862, and comprised a set of five stamps of the following denominations and colors: Two cents, green; five cents, green; five cents, blue; ten cents, blue and ten cents, red.

Early in 1862 the government dispatched an agent to England to form a contract with De La Rue & Co., for the manufacture of one and five cent stamps. The stamps were electrotyped and the sheets contained one hundred impressions each. The plates and a large quantity of stamps were captured from a steamer bound for Wilmington, N. C., but a second attempt on the part of the government was

more successful, and duplicate plates with some 400,000 sheets of stamps were safely shipped to Richmond and did duty with those lithographed by Noyer & Ludwig.

In 1863 a new contract was made with Archer & Daly, engravers, of Richmond, Va., and the old dies destroyed.

The new series were of finer design than the original and consisted of the following: One cent, orange; two cents, red; five cents, blue; ten cents, blue and twenty cents, green. On the twenty cent stamp was the head of Washington.

The supply of the five-cent stamps engraved by De La Rue becoming exhausted, a new supply was struck off by Archer & Daly, but they were poorly executed and in a darker shade of blue. On this account the plates were delivered to Keating & Ball, of Columbia, S. C., who engraved a line between the stamps. This was the nearest to perforation any of the Confederate stamps ever were.

The great fire at Columbia destroyed all the dies, rolls, plates and stamps in possession of Keating & Ball and the stamps captured in the other southern towns were either destroyed or turned over to the authorities at Wash-

ington and what stamps are now in existence are jealously guarded by collectors.

### Philatelic Criminals.

H. F. BEAUMONT, JR.

Philately is a world by itself, and with its own inhabitants and devotees, who talk stamps when awake and dream about them when asleep, in a language which is more than Greek or Dutch to outsiders. Now, like every other pursuit or hobby, has its criminals, for in every flock there are black sheep, black in heart and mind, if not in appearance.

Approval sheet frauds, forgers, changers, thieves and other frauds too numerous to mention are included in the category of philatelic criminals, and with all due deference to bank breakers, absconding cashiers and till tappers, very few of them exhibit as much skill, comparatively speaking, as a philatelic fraud. With sly hand and feverish fingers, youths, middle-aged men and women and old folks have many a time attempted the latest tricks of the most expert shoplifters, nine of every ten attempts being successful, for though we hear now and then of some youthful tyro in crime being caught, however, if we could get inside the

"fence" usually used as a depository for the stamp thieves, we would find that they made as good a living from the stamp dealers as from the dry goods emporiums, jewelry palaces and toy bazaars of the metropolis.

Then again the different methods of the forger are easily adapted to the habits of philatelists, as the great use of the mails by philatelists enable him to get in every line of his work without much chance of punishment. Then the plagiarist has a chance to get in his work and all in all it is the most despicable.

The numerous cases of petty thievery, plagiarism, exchanging and other petit crimes have caused a great revulsion on the part of the dealers in regard to references, etc., and now they being fully awake to the good of their hobby, it is much more difficult to attempt a thing like that than it ever has been, and may the good work go on until the way of the transgressor may be made so disagreeable that he will either be made to reform or to suffer severe enough punishment to discourage his nefarious tricks. Finis.

### A New Departure.

HENRY F. BEAUMONT, JR.

Samuel H. Pugh, the representative from Kentucky has prepared



a bill to submit to congress that will open a new theme for discussion among philatelists. Some may think it is because he is desirous of notoriety that he has done this and others, anti-speculatives, and S. S. S. S's., for instance, may think that he wants to go after the dollar of the philatelist instead of the 16-to-1 silveroon, but I think it is because he has thought it for the good of the country that he has done it.

His bill is to permit cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants to issue postage stamps of various designs and styles and divers shapes, values and sizes, to suit the demands of the postoffice of the cities themselves.

The stamps may not be used for the advertisement of any firm, man or corporation, and as a good deal of blue tape has to be done with before the stamps are issued be not surprised when I say that they will be issued by the regular government printing department at Washington in the regular course of business, the designs being petitioned by the cities that are petitioning for same.

More anon. Watch our next issue, we will have a full description of this stamp bill in it.

#### **An Indiana Philatelic Society.**

"In union there is strength" and for that reason the philatelists all over the world should be bound

together in one or more societies.

Many do this and such societies as the L. of A. P., S. of P., S. P. A., P. S. of A., A. P. A., are for this purpose of bringing philatelists nearer each other.

Then again individual states or groups of states form societies where the philatelist is banded with those near around him. Such societies have been formed by collectors in Michigan, Nebraska, New England, etc., and one is being formed by Oregon and Washington. Nearer still a city which has enough collectors to warrant forming a society goes to work and organizes a society which brings philately to your own doorstep.

Indiana has not enough collectors centered in one body to form a local society, so why not organize ourselves into a strong state society? Others have done it, why not we?

All collectors who are interested please write to this paper (whose columns are open to this cause) and state your views of the matter. If you do not wish to do this send in your name and address saying you will help form one. I hope to see a thriving society started in at least two months and it depends with every

collector of Indiana whether it be so.—ED.

#### That "Philatelic Button."

In several of the philatelic papers of late we read of the move toward issuing an emblematic button, by which a collector would be known to brother philatelists.

This would be the best aid that a philatelist ever felt and we would like to see some energetic philatelist take upon himself to get up a design and have it argued through the journals and then someone who wished might have a lot made.

Why doesn't some society issue one.

#### Notes by Jose.

Another great find has been made. A philatelist in a town in Illinois applied to the postmaster for a 90c stamp, expecting to receive a current issue. Imagine his surprise when the postmaster handed him a 90c, 1869 issue (portrait of Lincoln) in fine condition. Of course he immediately bought all the postmaster had, twenty-eight copies. One he retained for his collection and the other twenty-seven he sold at \$30 each.

Look out for the new issue of Peru, Greece, Hungary, Belgium,

Transvaal, and Amoy, for they are purely speculative.

It will pay one to look for old issues in country postoffices.

The entire number of unwatermarked stamps of the present dollar issue sold to the public was as follows: \$1 stamp, 35,046; \$2 stamp, 10,027; \$5 stamps, 6,251. Better fill your sets soon or you will have to pay a high price in a few years.

We hear that the Cuban Revolutionary Party is about to issue a set of stamps in anticipation of the freedom of Cuba. This will be another topic for the S. S. S. S. to discuss.

We heard a philatelist say the other day that the postmaster was selling thirteen 2c stamps for a cent and a quarter. We hardly thought it possible but just then we—we caught on.

Two foreigners entered a saloon in a western town and asked the proprietor if he would accept foreign stamps for the drinks, having a son who is a collector, he replied in the affirmative at the same time producing the "pizen." Imagine his surprise, as after swallowing the liquor both men stamped the floor several times and then ran from the place.

# The Baby Philatelist.

Published Monthly by

H. O. SMITH & CO., ELKHART, IND.

EDITOR:

H. O. SMITH, - - ELKHART, IND.

ASSOCIATE EDITOR:

H. BEAUMONT, JR., NASHVILLE, TENN.

Subscription Price 25c a Year.

Will exchange two copies with all philatelic papers.

## Advertising Rates.

SPACE.	1 mo.	2 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 year.
½ inch...	.15	.25	.40	.75	1.25
1 inch...	.25	.45	.65	1.25	2.00
3 inches...	.65	1.25	1.75	3.25	6.00
1 column.	1.00	1.95	2.75	5.25	10.00
1 page...	2.00	3.75	5.50	10.00	22.00

## EDITORIAL.

Send in your subscription.

You will notice our paper says subscription price twenty-five cents a year, yet we have advertised it at fifteen cents. We have changed rates but until March 1, we will receive subscriptions at fifteen cents.

Better take advantage of above offer.

By next month we hope to contain notes from prominent philatelists and it will pay some one to volunteer.

We have decided to publish our paper on the fifteenth of the

month so that philatelists may have something to read in the middle of the month.

We will start an exchange column if subscribers desire it.

The Philatelic Funny Corner will contain philatelic jokes exclusively in all future issues.

Philatelic writers will please send mss. to editor with price asked.

All persons who receive a sample copy of this paper will please show it to their friends, as they may subscribe.

All papers wishing to X will please send one copy to this paper and one to our associate editor, H. F. Beaumont, Jr., Nashville, Tenn., and we will do same.

## Notes.

BY HENRY BEAUMONT, JR.

Mr. Lionel Morse, of New Orleans, has a very scary article on The Country Versus City Philatelist, in the December, 1895, issue of the Dixie Philatelist, but I can not see that any arguments, pro or con, are used for the benefit of either the country or city philatelist, and therefore I do not know any more on or about the advantages of one or the other localities



than I did at first. What did you learn from his wise epistle?

Mr. Ben Russell, of Macon, Miss., is taking a course in the University of Virginia.

The genial treasurer of the Southern Philatelic Association departed this land of sorrow on the evening of December 5, ultimate and as he was universally liked, his death was a great shock to his large coterie of friends.

I have been told by responsible parties that the Son's of Philatelia are on deck in full force and that they are liable to stay there for some time as every department of the association is in thorough shape.

It is with pleasure that I notice the new departure in advertising used by the Standard Stamp Company. You could better see why I am pleased by looking at their advertisements in our leading papers and journals. You can't miss it.

Please be sure and address all communications pertaining to our associate editor as per the following, as his family is very large and several Beaumonts in Nashville have the same initials, the only

way to distinguish them being by the words senior and junior, and first and second, so address:

H. F. BEAUMONT, JR.,  
Box 67, Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. Irving E. Patterson is advertising the fact that he has bought the stock of the Dixie Stamp and Novelty Company, of Nashville, Tenn. As I am the successor, solely and only, and I sold Mr. Patterson the stock (?) I am prepared to state that the large and extensive stock (?) (which by the way he has not paid for at this writing, January 14, 1896) which he wants his readers to infer was the article that changed hands was only a small package of stamps and supplies I sold him for \$1.50. See the point.

The Postoffice of December, 1895, in a happily worded list of new issues shows its contempt for Seebeck's. It says: The Hamilton Bank Note Company has dumped its usual basketful of rubbish on this hopeless country, but as these speculative issues are wholly unworthy of the notice of philatelists we shall not list them.

The word "Philately" was introduced in 1865 by M. Herpin, a French collector.

### Philatelic Advertising.

BY ATELIA.

In these days of philatelic advancement, advertising is the factor which moves successfully the well established stamp business. Looking over the journals of fifteen years ago you will notice the advertising was of a dry nature and was set up with very little display. Nowadays all the good advertisements of our best papers not only attract attention but they interest you so that you are lead to read the whole add. and generally be benefited by it.

In another case we see a dealer who pays for about four inches of space and has a small add. of about twenty-five words placed right in the center of it; this add. attracts attention but does it sell goods? Only in a few cases for it is not the add. that solely attracts but the one which interests the buyer and carries this interest clear through the add. Many of our adds. to do this start out with an item of news and gently mingled in it are the cheap prices of stamps, packets or approval sheets, as the case may be, but generally the attention is attracted by some bold assertion in flaring letters at the top. I have never heard of a philatelic add. writer for most of the

adds are written by the dealers themselves, who turn out some of the best of any vocation.

### Philatelist's Funny Corner.

Two boys stepped into the post-office the other day, and upon noticing a small sign, the smaller said, "That's what I do when my mother boxes my ears.—Letter Box."—Plain Talk.

\* \*

Lady to clerk—"Won't you be so kind as to lick this stamp for me?" Clerk. "Excuse me madam, this is the postoffice, not a lickster store."—P. L.

\* \*

He (who has been trying to get rid of her maiden aunt for the last hour.) "Your aunt reminds me of the Defender."

She—"Defender, why?"

He—"Because she's a single-sticker."—Life.

\* \*

Professor Problem.—"It takes a yard and a half of muslin to make a boy's shirt. How many shirts can be got out of six yards?"

Toby Tooquick.—"Four sir, but I know of a man that got more than that out of one. He got five of my big brother's and three of mine

from our back yard one night last week."

\* \*

Tony.—"Pa, I can tell you how to get back your umbrella that was stolen."

Father.—"How, Tony?"

Tony.—"Go to Mr. Textor. He advertises 'Umbrellas Repaired and Recovered,' you know."

—

Send in your subscription.

—

The dollar values of the '94 set of U. S. stamps have become quite rarities. In the first place there were but 35,046 of the \$1 value issued; 10,027 of the \$2 denomination and only 6,251 of the \$5 stamps. Thus we see there were more of the \$1 Columbian stamps printed than of all these three values together. Not only this, but many of each value have been returned by postmasters, on account of poor perforations and other defects, and destroyed; however it is safe to assert that of those not so destroyed, nearly every copy has, or will eventually fall into the hands of some philatelist. It is also stated that the \$1 value was in use but nine months, and the \$2 and \$5 but eight months. Scott prices the three stamps unused in his 56th at \$2, \$4 and \$8 respectively. In the

watermarked series, the watermark is so hard to distinguish with any certainty that many collectors who do not specialize in minor varieties of U. S. stamps will give up the idea of obtaining a specimen of each set and be satisfied with a stamp of each value, irrespectively of the watermark. The only sure way we have been able to determine the watermark, is by the plain marginal strip on each sheet of stamps in which the watermark can be quite easily seen. An inducement to collect plate numbers. Evergreen State Philatelist.

### Philatelic Curios.

BY S. H.

Philately is a source of a great many curiosities, some of which are very eccentric, while others are works of art and others still may be collected with their existence.

The late civil war was productive of many postal eccentricities, one of the most interesting of which were the emblematic envelopes.

On many of these were words or verses expressing defiance and ridicule for the enemy.

Other envelopes of the time of war show the dearth of stationary,

as they are made out of wall paper, title pages of books and pamphlets, etc.

With the collecting of revenues you may find many valuable documents with stamps attached; although it is not philately to save anything but the stamp; the document makes a very fine curiosity. From the many sources which a collector has for obtaining curios in a short time one ought to have a small sized but valuable collection for your room or office and with a few frames of stamps mixed here and there it would make a very creditable appearance. Better try it.

#### Stamps of the East.

In these days postage stamps are found in the most out of the way places. The commonly accepted opinion of the Orient is that the people there are behind the rest of the world in enterprise and slow to take up progressive modern ideas. Besides, with few exceptions, we do not look upon them as a commercial people, and thereby bound to the necessities of commercial correspondence. Consequently we feel that they do not have the same need of postal facilities as the rest of the world has. These conclusions are not altogether correct, as an in-

spection of any stamp collector's album or stamp dealer's catalogue will show. The enterprising European and American nations have carried their postoffices to the remotest ends of the world and have impressed upon all peoples the advantages and the necessities of this modern method of intercourse between individuals and countries.

As the Orientals have entered more and more into business relations with the rest of the world they have dropped into line with their postal service as an inevitable result, and after that it has not taken long to convince them of the utility of correspondence by letter post in their internal affairs. We find the stamps of the Orient among the most interesting in the world. In many respects they belong to a peculiar class by themselves, particularly as regards designs. Such countries as Japan, India, Turkey and Egypt have an extensive postal service that in some respects would do no discredit to more advanced nations, and the stamps of those countries are correspondingly numerous and fascinating as a study.

So rapidly have the issues of stamps increased all over the world in recent years that many of the wisest philatelists are making

themselves specialists, confining themselves to some one particular line or country. One man devotes himself to the stamps of Great Britain and her colonies; another to postage stamps of the United States; a third to the United States revenues, and so on.

A collector who makes a specialty of the stamps of the Orient finds that he has entered upon the study of a most engrossing and intricate branch of philatelic science. He will find quite as much if not more difficulty in making his collection thorough, or even approximately so, as in seeking out the stamps of any part of the world. He will also find that some of the specimens which he must have are as rare as anything of their kind elsewhere and will cost him quite as pretty sums. In the end however, he will have a collection that in uniqueness, general attractiveness, and display of pure artistic quality will compare favorably with the best that any of his compeers working on other lines can have possibly secured.

Philately proves that it is a science by a knowledge it gives to the collector of the various conditions of the fine arts in the many stamp-issuing countries of the world. It proves that many have

progressed while others have retrograded in designing, engraving, lithographing, and printing. This is particularly seen in the stamps of the Orient. It is well known that Mohammedan, like the Mosaic law, forbids the reproduction of any living thing, be it beast, bird, fish, or human being, in or on any substance, be it stone, metal, wood, or paper. It is to this law that art is indebted for the beautiful forms of the arabesques of Arabia, Spain, Turkey, Hindoostan, Persia, and Morocco. For to keep within the bounds of these laws the designers of the Middle Ages were obliged to twist and turn the objects at their command into every conceivable form and position; thus domes were formed of the chalices of flowers, many times repeated; geometrical figures were employed to decorate the floors, walls and ceilings of palace, temple, tomb and court. Lines that have no apparent beginning or end were the beginning of the Arabesques, and thus the Saracenic, Arabesque, Mooresque, Hindoo and Persian styles of art were created.

Oriental stamps are more interesting even than those of any other part of the world as a study in language. We have the names of the countries and the values in languages that are blind hieroglyphics even to the majority of educated people. Some of them use the Roman letters and Arabic numerals, and others employ in the lettering their native letters and Arabic numerals.



# NEW ADD RATES

To take Effect Mar. 1 '96.

SPACE	1 mo	3 mo	6 mo	1 yr.
1 inch . . . .	40	1 00	2 25	4 50
2 inches . . . .	75	2 00	4 35	8 50
3 inches . . . .	1 00	2 75	5 60	11 00
1 column . . . .	1 75	5 00	10 00	20 00
1 page . . . .	3 50	10 00	20 00	39 00

Space under 1 inch 5 cents  
a Line.

The above rates will take effect Mar. 1, but contracts for three months or longer will be taken at present rates. We come to the conclusion with this first issue that with our *circulation*, our rates ought to be higher and we therefore change them.

H. O. SMITH & CO.,

Publishers.

## CLUB :: OFFER. READ:

The undersigned, our associate editor and special agent, has made arrangements with the publishers of the Dixie Philatelist to offer both this paper, and the Dixie Philatelist for 25¢, the regular price of the Dixie Philatelist alone being 25¢, for which you can now get both, if sent before March 1st. Address,

HENRY BEAUMONT, JR.,

ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

BOX 67, NASHVILLE, TENN.

## Free! Free!

To all applying for my fine approval sheets at 10 per cent, will receive free, 20 fine foreign post cards, worth 10 cents. Send at once. Reference required:  
Chili, well assorted, 12¢ per 100; Japan, well assorted, 12¢ per 100; Victoria, well assorted, 15¢ per 100; Trinidad, well assorted, 30¢ per 100. Postage extra. Send for price list free. E. MARKS,  
182 McCaul St., TORONTO, CANADA.  
Stamps bought and sold.

## New Rates.

Next month we shall change our add rates, for at present the price is too cheap for such a good circulation. We will continue all adds of our present advertisers at same prices for three months' contract. Advertisers will find this a good medium. Hoping all adds will be continued, we are

H. O. SMITH & CO.

Present rates will be good for next issue.

# Standard Stamp Co.

Business Est. 1885.

B. Flachsamm, Mgr.

No. 4 Nicholson Pl.,

St. Louis, Mo.

Why not give US a trial? We have very good Approval Sheets at 25, 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  and 50 per cent discount; which kind do you want? Our new illustr. 80 pp. Price List is FREE. STANDARD PACKETS are GOOD; every bookseller in the U. S. & Canada sells them. Insist on getting STANDARD Packets.

U. S. 25 per cent. Off.

I sell good U. S. stamps at 25 per cent. off. Send want list, or I will send sheets on approval. Merchantile reference must be furnished.

FREDERICK T. HOYT,

909 W. POLK ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

From the Sunny South.

## THE DIXIE PHILATELIST.

25cts per year. Ads 5cts per inch. Free exchange column. Sample free. Address: RUSSELL & CHAPPELL, Pub's.

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80c Money Order Takes it Now

OUR \$1 DEALER'S STOCK:

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12 Blanks approval sheets	.10
1000 Hinges	.10
100 U. S. for packets	.15
100 Foreign for packets	.10
25 envelopes for packets	.15

Only a limited number. \$2.60  
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*Why you should send for a selection of our stamps on approval.*

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*3rd. They are marked at Scotts 55th.*

*4th. They are sold from 10 per cent. to 50 per cent. off.*

*5th. They are just what you have been looking for.*

**Send for a Selection Right Away.**

## H. O. SMITH,

109 N. 5th St.,

## ELKHART, INDIANA.

**Please Mention the Baby Philatelist.**

SUBSCRIBE FOR  
THE  
BABY PHILATELIST,

BEFORE MARCH 1.

ADDRESS H. O. SMITH & CO.,  
ELKHART, IND.